

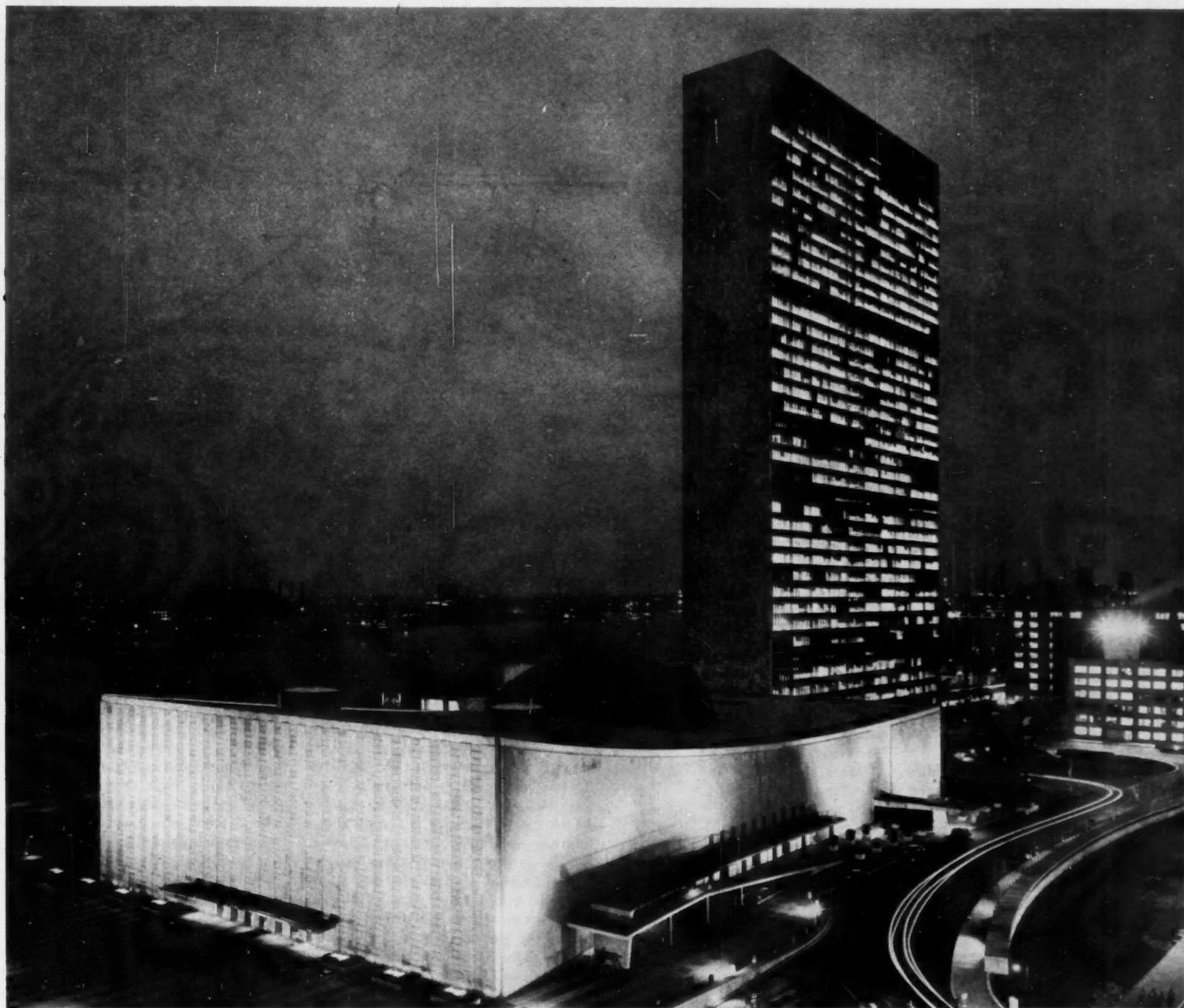
AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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NIGHT VIEW of UN along East River in New York City. Low building (left) houses the General Assembly; tall structure, the Secretariat (office force).

United Nations Celebrates 14th Birthday

The World Organization Is Confronted by Many Difficult Problems and Issues

In observance of United Nations Day on October 24, we are devoting most of this issue of the AMERICAN OBSERVER to a review of the global organization. For this reason, certain regular articles and features have been omitted. They will be resumed next week.

NEXT Saturday, October 24, the United Nations will celebrate the 14th anniversary of its establishment. The event will be marked by ceremonies at United Nations headquarters in New York City as well as in many lands around the world.

Today, 82 nations belong to the UN as compared to 51 when the global organization was set up in 1945. All

except a few of the world's independent countries are now members. Established governments which are not UN members are Red China, Switzerland, and the divided lands of Germany, Korea, and Viet Nam.

The anniversary falls at a time when the General Assembly—a major branch of the United Nations—is holding its annual meeting in New York City. The session, at which major world issues are discussed, generally lasts for about 3 months. Special meetings are sometimes called.

This fall, the United Nations is confronted with a number of problems, several of which have been before it for some years. Here, in brief outline, are some of the big issues:

Disarmament. No problem has occupied the UN more over the past 14 years than that of arms reduction. The latest proposal under examination is that put forth by Premier Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union last month. He called for total disarmament of all nations, to be accomplished in 4 years.

What the western nations want to find out is how far Russia will go to provide for enforcement of the total disarmament which Khrushchev proposed. In the past, the Soviet Union has refused to agree to a "foolproof" inspection system—that is, a system which would permit inspectors to visit all countries to see that each nation is carrying out its promises on arms re-

duction. The United States contends that no disarmament plan can be effective without such inspection.

When Mr. Khrushchev presented his proposal, he did not make plain to what extent—if any—Russia's views on effective control measures have changed. It is hoped that debate on the plan in coming weeks will clarify this vital point.

Many Americans feel that Khrushchev's proposal was made mainly to impress neutral lands around the globe. However, there is wide agreement that the plan must be carefully investigated because it is so vitally important that the world make headway in this field.

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14th Birthday

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Early next year, a recently organized 10-nation disarmament group is scheduled to meet at Geneva to seek a way out of the arms reduction deadlock. Although it is independent of the United Nations, it will report its actions to the global body. The UN will undoubtedly have final control over any disarmament agreement that may be reached.

Algeria. Early in September, it was believed that the Algerian problem would be the most important subject on the General Assembly agenda, or schedule. Now it is uncertain to what extent the issue will figure in coming weeks.

In the past, the question of Algeria's future has been raised by Arab nations and certain other lands that were sympathetic with the rebels who demand Algeria's independence from France. Claiming that this problem is an internal matter, France has refused to debate it.

A few weeks ago the situation changed. President Charles de Gaulle of France put forth a new plan for the future of Algeria. One of the choices he offered natives of the French-controlled region in North Africa was independence. Since independence is the goal of those who have raised the issue in the Assembly, it seems unlikely that it will now be strongly emphasized in this year's session.

Far East. Whether or not to seat the Chinese Reds in the UN in place of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists has already been settled for the present session. When the matter came up for a vote last month, 44 nations voted against the communists and 29 in favor.

The question of communist China's ruthless actions in Tibet last spring may come before the General Assembly. Since Red China is not a member of the UN, any debate on the subject could hardly change the situation in Tibet. However, a discussion would focus attention on the action of the Chinese Reds and might discourage further aggression on their part.

(Though most maps have always shown Tibet as a province of China, the remote mountain land had—until last spring—enjoyed a high degree of independence for many years. In 1951, Red China agreed to respect Tibet's right to govern itself on all matters except foreign affairs. Last spring, the Chinese communist re-



DELEGATES to the General Assembly gather in their modern hall to debate and vote on important international questions

gime violated this agreement, and brought Tibet under firm control.)

A committee of the UN Security Council has been investigating charges made by Laos that communists in North Viet Nam are helping native Reds try to overthrow the Laotian government. The presence of the committee in Laos appears to have gone far toward quelling the disorders, temporarily at least.

Middle East. Though the issue was not officially on the agenda, the matter of Egypt's refusal to let Israel use the Suez Canal has already been raised in the General Assembly. The United Arab Republic, which controls the waterway, will not let cargoes bound for Israel go through the canal. It claims that Israel's use of the canal hinges on a solution of the Palestine problem. There has never been a peace settlement between the Arab lands and Israel.

Israel claims that the Suez Canal is guaranteed by international agreement to be open to all countries. It also has offered to sit down with the Arab nations at any time and try to work out a peace settlement.

Another sore spot in the same area is the presence of more than 1,000,000 Arab refugees just outside Israel's borders. They fled Palestine in 1948 when the Jews, with UN approval, set up their own nation there. Since that time the refugees have depended upon the United Nations for food, clothing, and shelter. The world organization will re-examine the refugee problem and decide what further steps, if any, should be taken to solve it.

—By HOWARD SWEET

On the Job at the UN

It's Had to Deal with Many Crises

THE United Nations treads a hard and tiring path in pursuit of the goals of its Charter: to keep the world at peace, advance the cause of freedom among all peoples, and raise global standards of living.

For 14 years, UN has dealt with grave threats to the well-being of our planet. Under the UN flag, Americans, Britishers, and others have fought to save South Korea from communist conquest. Since late 1956, a UN Emergency Force has been policing the troubled frontier between Israel and Egypt.

Especially in Africa, UN has been helping to turn colonial territories into independent lands. In Africa, Asia, and elsewhere, UN has been supplying milk to needy children. Around the world, UN specialists have been teaching underdeveloped nations ways to better health and diet.

UN has had both successes and disappointments in the past 14 years. Its value in time of crisis has been questioned often. Nevertheless, it is generally agreed that UN has acted much more effectively than its predecessor, the League of Nations. Here is a list of important UN actions:

Iran, first test. During World War II, British and Russian troops occupied Iran. They did so to make sure that a route would be kept open for sending supplies to the Soviet Union in the fight against Germany. British

forces departed early in 1946 in keeping with promises to Iran. Soviet troops remained and were accused of trying to set up a communist government in Iran.

In January 1946, the UN Security Council heard Iran's complaints against Russia and urged a settlement. Russia complied and took her forces out of Iran in May.

This result was hailed by many as a great UN victory.

Greece and rebellion. In 1946, Greek Reds started a civil war against their government. The Reds were aided by communist Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia—neighbors of Greece. UN investigators reported that Yugoslavia cut down help to the rebels as the war dragged on. For their continued interference, Bulgaria and Albania were condemned in a resolution by the General Assembly.

The UN's efforts did not bring peace to Greece. The Greek government's victory over the native communist armies in 1949 was made possible in large degree by U. S. aid.

Kashmir. This state in the high Himalaya Mountains was a part of the old India under Britain. When the old territory was made into the independent lands of India and Pakistan, both claimed Kashmir. These claims led to fighting in 1948. The UN stepped in and was able to bring about a truce. It has not, however, been able to bring about a final settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

Indonesia, formerly the Netherlands East Indies, was occupied by Japan during World War II. With Japan defeated, the Netherlands reclaimed its territory. Indonesians resisted with demands for freedom, and fighting began. After a considerable period of time, UN mediators brought about an agreement by which Indonesia became independent in 1949.

Korea. Russia entered northern Korea and U. S. forces moved into the south to oust Japanese troops in 1945. The 2 regions remained divided; agreements to unite them were not carried out. In June 1950, communist North Korean forces attacked the Republic of South Korea.

The UN Security Council—minus Russia which was then boycotting the



SECURITY COUNCIL (above) and various branches of UN use rooms in Conference Building next to General Assembly

group because of another dispute—quickly urged defense of South Korea. A UN Army—first real fighting unit of a world organization—was formed. This army was placed under U. S. command. Communist China entered the conflict and was condemned by the UN as an aggressor. Through UN mediation, an armistice halted the fighting on July 27, 1953.

South Korea remains an independent republic, but the United Nations has not yet been able to bring about a final settlement on the future of the 2 Koreas.

In Hungary, revolt against communist rule began in October 1956. Soviet forces moved in to put down the rebellion with cruelty and terror.

On 3 occasions, the UN Assembly denounced Russia for its refusal to withdraw troops from Hungary, for denying free elections to the Hungarian people, and for violating the peaceful spirit of the UN Charter. The international organization could not use force without risking a new world war, but its condemnation of Soviet actions was one of the strongest ever made.

Middle East. Arab dislike of the Jewish Republic of Israel, quarrels over the Suez Canal, and rebellions against governments have made this a highly troubled region.

● **Israel.** In 1947, the UN decided to split ancient, Biblical Palestine into a Jewish and an Arab state. The plan was to carry out the desire of many Jews to build a nation on the land of their ancestors. Israel declared itself an independent state in 1948, and Arab lands at once went to war. The UN finally brought about an Israeli-Arab truce in 1949, but there has often been fighting since.

● **Suez Canal.** Egypt's Gamal Nasser (now President of the United Arab Republic of Egypt and Syria) seized the canal property in 1956. It had been run by a corporation controlled by Britain and France. Egypt had shared in the profits, since the canal is in its territory.

Britain protested seizure of the canal to the UN, but apparently was dissatisfied with action taken. British and French forces attacked Egypt and occupied the canal zone. Israel joined in the fight for the announced purpose of "wiping out" bands of

Egyptian raiders along her borders.

The UN Assembly urged Britain, France, and Israel to quit fighting, and they did so. A UN Emergency Force went to the area to supervise withdrawal of the fighting armies. This force is still on police duty at the Israeli-Egyptian frontier.

● **Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan.** Rebellion broke out in Lebanon in May 1958, and the Lebanese government charged that the United Arab Republic was aiding the rebels. King Faisal of Iraq was killed in July and his government was overthrown.

King Hussein of Jordan asked for and received British troops to protect his government. Lebanon requested and obtained U. S. protection.

UN, U. S., and other negotiators sought to restore peace, lest the whole Middle East become a war area. Finally, on August 21, the UN Assembly voted to accept an Arab plan. Under it, the Arabs agreed to respect political rights of one another. Nevertheless, danger of new trouble remains.

Is the UN a success? There are widely differing answers to this question.

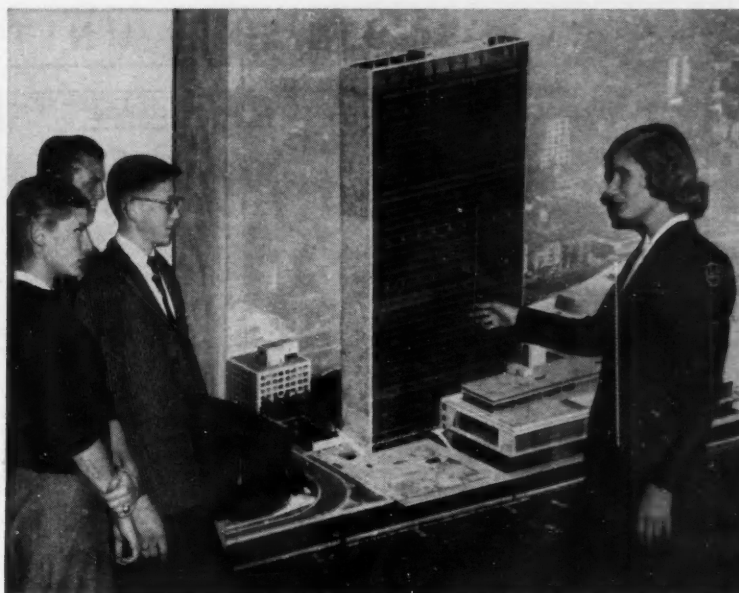
Many argue that the UN is a weak organization and likely to remain so. They contend:

"The UN has been unable to solve the great problem of disarmament and of making sure that there will be no nuclear war. The world organization has brought about no real, final settlements in serious situations, such as those listed above.

"It could only act with words, not deeds, as Russia cruelly forced Hungary to keep its communist government in 1956. The UN simply lacks teeth that bite."

Those who think the UN has proved itself say:

"The world has never settled all its problems at any period in history. The UN is really just beginning. Getting Russian troops out of Iran, stopping the actual fighting over Kashmir, winning at least a short period of calm in the Middle East are signs of real progress. The UN has teeth. It showed them by sending armed forces to Korea. The UN deserves support as our best hope of maintaining world peace."



GUIDE talks to visiting high school students before taking them on tour

The Principal Agencies

How Their Duties Are Carried Out

THE United Nations carries out its work through these various branches and agencies:

General Assembly

All UN member countries send delegates to the General Assembly. Each nation has 1 vote, though it may send as many as 5 representatives. (Since 2 of Russia's "soviet republics" hold UN seats just as though they were separate countries, the Soviet Union in effect has 3 Assembly votes.) A two-thirds majority of all votes cast is required for passage of resolutions on major questions.

The Assembly can hold discussions and make recommendations on practically any international problem or issue. Moreover, it can send investigating committees to specific trouble spots.

In extreme cases, the Assembly can urge UN member nations to take military or other measures against countries that commit aggression. But it has no power to enforce its decisions or recommendations. Nevertheless, this body does a great deal to focus world attention on critical issues, and—through the years—it has grown more and more important within the UN structure. Meanwhile the Security Council—which was originally intended to be the leading agency—has often bogged down (for reasons explained below).

Regular sessions of the General Assembly are held once a year, and special meetings can be called if necessary. The regular session now in progress began September 15.

Security Council

It consists of delegates from 11 member nations. Five of these countries hold permanent seats on the Council. They are the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, and China (Chiang Kai-shek's government, with headquarters on the island of Taiwan).

Nations holding permanent seats are called the "Big Five." The remaining 6 are elected for 2-year terms by the General Assembly. At present, the non-permanent members are Argentina, Canada, Italy, Japan, Panama, and Tunisia.

The Council is supposed to investigate any situation that endangers world peace, to recommend settlements, and to call on UN members for action against nations that ignore its decisions. The agency, though, has seldom been able to carry out these duties successfully.

Passage of any measure in the Security Council requires approval by 7 members. Any important measure, moreover, can be blocked by the negative vote of a single permanent member—one of the Big Five—even if 7 other countries favor passage. This "veto" provision has, in most cases, paralyzed the Council.

In recent years, a procedure has developed whereby serious international problems are turned over to the General Assembly if the Security Council becomes deadlocked in its efforts to handle them. No individual nation has a veto over Assembly decisions, and therefore this larger body can often accomplish more than can the Security Council.

Economic and Social Council

Instead of trying to settle international disputes after they start, this group seeks to create world living conditions that will make people less inclined to be in a discontented, fighting mood. It wages war against hunger, ignorance, disease, and poverty.

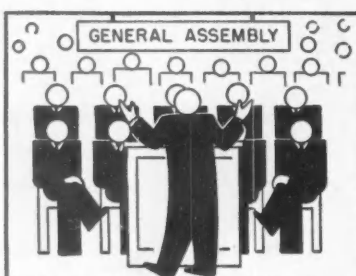
Eighteen countries, each chosen for a 3-year term by the General Assembly, are represented on the Economic and Social Council. This body oversees the activities of a large number of UN groups that try to raise living standards around the globe. A few of the many agencies which the Council

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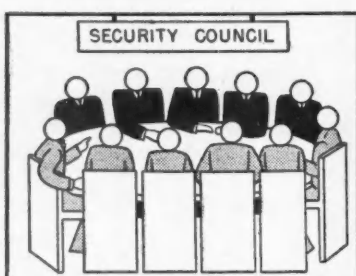
OFFICER OF UN Emergency Force which is stationed between Egypt and Israel

AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS



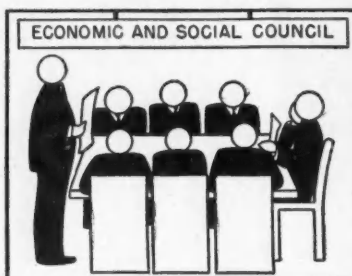
Each country may have 5 delegates, but only 1 vote.

Debates world issues and makes recommendations.



Has 5 permanent members—U.S., Britain, Russia, France, China, plus 6 members elected by Assembly for 2-year terms.

Investigates threats to peace, and can call on UN members to take forceful action against aggressors.



Has 18 members elected by Assembly for 3-year terms.

Works through numerous agencies in effort to improve world living conditions.



Representatives from Big Five nations, plus member countries that govern lands under UN control, plus other members elected by Assembly for 3-year terms.

Directs areas under UN supervision.



Has 15 judges, all from different countries, elected by Security Council and Assembly for 9-year terms.

Can decide only cases voluntarily submitted to it by nations involved in disputes.



Secretary-General appointed by Assembly, with large staff.

Does office work and makes reports for UN.

DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOAN ALDEN

judges chosen by the General Assembly and the Security Council. If nations have disagreements over the meaning of treaty provisions or other points of international law, they can go to the World Court for a decision. Countries are not compelled to submit their disputes to this body; but, if they do so voluntarily, they must agree to obey the Court.

Secretariat

This group makes up the UN office staff. Its messengers, clerks, secretaries, interpreters, economists, and other workers look after the countless details involved in the operation of the United Nations.

The Secretariat's employees—4,000 or more—come from all parts of the world. Top official is Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden, Secretary-General. He has considerable authority in arranging special meetings and in acting as spokesman for the world organization.

Personalities

Leading Figures at UN Headquarters

THE following 6 men are now among the most prominent leaders at the United Nations Headquarters in New York:

Victor Andrés Belaúnde, a Peruvian, is President of the General Assembly. He was elected September 15, the first day of the present session, and is to hold office for a year.

Dr. Belaúnde, age 75, has had a long career in diplomatic work. He attended the 1945 San Francisco Conference where the United Nations Charter was drawn up, and for 9 years he has been Peru's chief UN delegate.

He has also been a teacher and a member of the Peruvian Congress, and at one time he served as his nation's Foreign Minister.

Dr. Belaúnde, famed as an orator and debater, speaks with great vigor and with many gestures. His election as Assembly President had long been expected by close observers of the UN.

Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden has been UN Secretary-General since the spring of 1953. In this post, he supervises the work of the United Nations staff, arranges for international meetings, and—in general—tries to keep the global organization running smoothly. He does a great deal of traveling—visiting major trouble-spots and conferring with national leaders—in an effort to ease world tensions.

Mr. Hammarskjöld, 54 years old, is an expert on financial matters. Before taking up his present job as UN Secretary-General, he held various re-



VICTOR BELAÚNDE (left) of Peru is President of UN General Assembly this year; **Dag Hammarskjöld** is Secretary-General of the organization

World Organization Works Through These Branches

(Concluded from page 3)

thus draws together are described below:

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It helps boost farm output in countries that are short of food, and it seeks ways by which these countries can obtain food from nations with surpluses.

One good example of what the organization does can be seen in Asia, where FAO technicians are developing ways to step up the per-acre yield of rice. The project has vital importance, since rice is the main food crop in many Asian lands where hunger is an ever-present threat.

World Health Organization. This agency, frequently called WHO for short, has achieved some major victories against typhus, cholera, malaria, and other maladies. Medical experts have been sent to many lands to train workers in combating disease.

Largely through efforts of the World Health Organization, malaria has been practically eliminated from several places where it was once a menace.

UN Children's Fund. It was first set up to aid young victims of World War II. Later it began helping other impoverished children.

This organization—generally known by the initials UNICEF—is not supported through the regular UN budget.

It gets money through voluntary contributions from nations and individuals. Since much of its work involves nutrition and health, UNICEF acts in close cooperation with the other groups we have just mentioned—FAO and WHO.

Over the years, millions of children have received milk and other foods, vaccinations, and medical treatment through the Fund.

UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Usually known as UNESCO, it encourages people in every land to learn more about the rest of the world. It also helps promote education in underdeveloped countries.

UNESCO operates a special school in Mexico, where teachers from many parts of Latin America learn how to conduct reading classes for illiterate adults. A similar institution, located in the United Arab Republic, serves the Middle East.

Within our own nation, UNESCO has sometimes been an object of controversy. Opponents say this agency, through its efforts to promote "world-mindedness," may cause Americans to have less regard for their own country. Supporters of UNESCO deny this charge, and argue that the world organization is doing a good job of furthering international friendship.

World Bank, known officially as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It lends money to help various nations establish new industries, modernize transportation systems, and so on.

Trusteeship Council

It supervises the governing of certain colonial regions. These areas, known as *trust territories*, were once possessions of the nations defeated in World Wars I and II and are now controlled by various countries. UN member nations holding trust territories are Australia, Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, New Zealand, and the United States. (America's trust territory includes a large number of Pacific islands.)

The Trusteeship Council consists of representatives from the 7 nations listed above, from Russia and Nationalist China because they are members of the Big Five (along with Britain, France, and the United States), and from 5 other nations named for 3-year terms by the General Assembly.

World Court

Officially known as the International Court of Justice, it consists of 15



CHIEF DELEGATES to UN: Henry Cabot Lodge (left) for U. S., and Sir Pierson Dixon for Great Britain



FRANCE'S DELEGATE Armand Bérard (left), and the Soviet Union's main representative, Arkady Sobolev

sponsible positions in the Swedish government.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., has been U. S. ambassador to the United Nations since 1953. Although the Secretary of State sometimes attends UN meetings, Mr. Lodge is our highest-ranking permanent representative at the world organization's headquarters.

Therefore, he has had much experience in arguing and negotiating with spokesmen of the Soviet Union. This apparently was one of the main reasons why President Eisenhower named him to accompany Soviet Premier Khrushchev during Mr. Khrushchev's recent American tour.

Mr. Lodge graduated from Harvard, worked as a newspaperman, and—in 1937—entered the U. S. Senate as a Massachusetts Republican. He remained in the Senate until 1953, except for a period of Army service during World War II. He is 57.

Sir Pierson Dixon, age 55, is Great Britain's chief permanent delegate to the United Nations. He has been in the British foreign service for many years, and has thus gained extensive knowledge of world affairs.

Sir Pierson, who studied at various schools including Cambridge University, took up his career as a public official and diplomat early in life. He received his present job in 1954.

His interests have ranged from hunting to the study of ancient civilizations. He spent the summer of 1927 in the United States, working as a manual laborer in one of our national parks.

Armand Bérard, age 55, is the leading full-time delegate for France. He replaced Guillaume Georges-Picot in this position last spring. Just prior to that time, Mr. Bérard was French ambassador to Japan. He has held numerous other posts in his country's diplomatic service, and was an assistant at the French Embassy in Washington, D. C., in the years immediately following World War II.

Arkady Sobolev, age 56, has been head of Russia's permanent UN delegation since 1955.

Some years ago, Mr. Sobolev studied electrical engineering at a school in Leningrad. He spent most of the 1930's conducting research work on equipment for power plants.

Turning to a new career, he entered the diplomatic service in 1939.

—By TOM MYER

Today and Yesterday

In Search of Lasting Peace

FOR centuries, nations have sought ways to cooperate in the interests of peace and progress. Here are some of the important steps that have been taken:

1625. A Dutch lawyer named Hugo Grotius brought forth the idea that laws should apply to nations, just as they do to individuals. Grotius is often called "the father of international law."

1814. The Congress of Vienna met. Napoleon of France had—for the time being—suffered defeat, after making war on many European lands. The purpose of the Vienna meeting was to draw up a peace settlement. Several kings and emperors attended.

This congress, in which representatives of numerous countries assembled for face-to-face discussion, was an important step in the history of international negotiations. Previously, such gatherings hadn't been customary.

The representatives at Vienna agreed that their nations would hold meetings at regular intervals in the future—to talk about questions of mutual concern. Regular conferences were soon discontinued, but national spokesmen did meet from time to time as the need arose. Europe remained relatively peaceful for a number of years after the Napoleonic period. The countries learned a great deal about working together. Many world groups were formed to deal with problems other than war—with such matters as health, safety, and trade.

1874. One of the first special agencies, the Universal Postal Union, was created. Its purpose was to regulate the international exchange of mail. The Postal Union set a useful example for the future by taking action against member countries that did not obey the rules of the organization.

1899. The Hague Conference was held in the Netherlands. Large and small nations came together here on equal terms to discuss ways of preserving peace. The conference was unsuccessful in its attempt to impose limitations on armies and navies. However, it did establish certain rules that countries were supposed to follow in time of war.

The conference also created a Permanent Court of Arbitration. Its job was to achieve peaceful settlement of international disputes, and in some

cases it succeeded. Too often in the early 1900's, though, European nations failed to come together and talk about their disagreements. Lacking any really effective peace organization, they drifted toward armed conflict. World War I began in 1914.

1920. After World War I, the League of Nations was established at Geneva, Switzerland. Intended as an organization for all countries, it set up machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes. The League and its members were supposed to take definite action against countries that committed aggression.

In many respects, the framework of the League resembled that of the UN. There was an Assembly, where discussions took place and where each nation had 1 vote. There was a Council, composed eventually of representatives from 14 countries, which took up cases that involved immediate threats to peace.

In addition, the League had special groups to help nations with their economic problems, and a Secretariat to do the office work of the organization. It had a Permanent Court of International Justice—precursor of the present UN World Court.

In its early years, the League managed to settle various small disagreements, but it wasn't able to prevent World War II. One important reason: the United States was not a member. Furthermore, countries were unwilling to use this organization in the handling of really serious quarrels.

As these quarrels led up to World War II, it became clear that a new organization—a stronger one—was needed.

1941. When President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill met aboard ship in the North Atlantic, they drew up the *Atlantic Charter*. It called for a new international body to curb aggression after World War II. The UN got its name in January 1942, when 26 countries signed a *Declaration by United Nations*.

After much preliminary work, the UN Charter was written in final form at a 1945 conference in San Francisco. The organization came into existence on October 24, that same year, after a majority of the cooperating countries gave formal approval.



INTERPRETER translating UN speech

Jobs for Tomorrow

Language Experts

A LEADING United Nations delegate is speaking on an important global issue on which the General Assembly will soon make a decision.

How can the UN representatives understand a speaker whose tongue is foreign to them? Language experts in special booths quickly translate the messages which are carried to earphones used by the delegates (see drawing and story on page 6).

If you decide to become a language expert, you may get an opportunity to translate speeches for UN delegates. Or you may work for Uncle Sam to act as interpreter for foreign visitors. Our government's Voice of America also employs linguists for its broadcasts to other lands.

Language experts find jobs with exporting firms as foreign salesmen or translators. Publishing and other companies that do a large international business need linguists, mostly translators.

Many persons trained in this field are teachers in schools and colleges. There are numerous other vocations in which a knowledge of a foreign tongue can open the door to interesting work.

Qualifications. For success in this field, you must have a real "knack" for studying foreign tongues. If you enjoy learning languages other than your own and find they are not too difficult to master, you probably have the requirements for success as a linguist.

Training. For language instructors, the program of study is similar to that of other teachers—an A.B. degree in college and possibly additional study in graduate school or abroad.

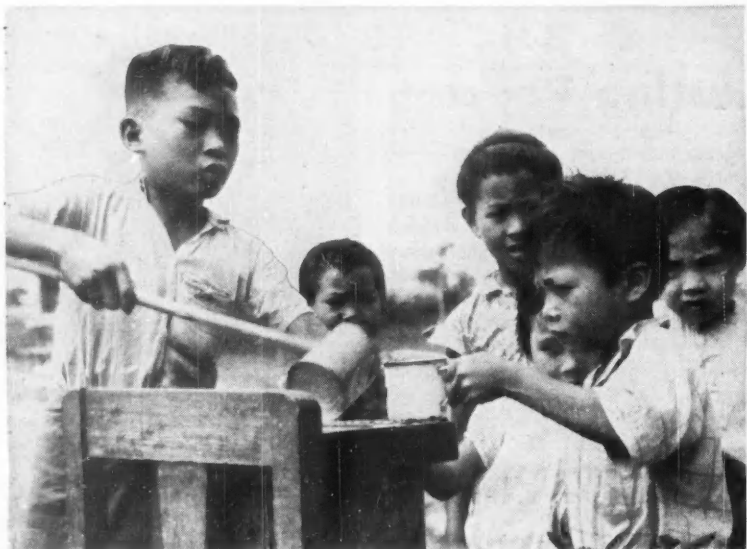
Both translators and interpreters must have a sound knowledge of English and at least one other tongue. Those engaged in such work should usually have a more thorough background in languages than can be obtained in school. They ordinarily live for a time in certain countries in order to master the languages in which they are specializing.

Job opportunities. There is a shortage of language teachers, particularly in Russian, which is rapidly gaining in popularity as a classroom subject across the nation. Translators and interpreters in Russian, Arabic, and certain other tongues are similarly scarce.

Facts to weigh. Many language posts offer excitement and the opportunities to get to know interesting (Concluded on page 8, col. 3)



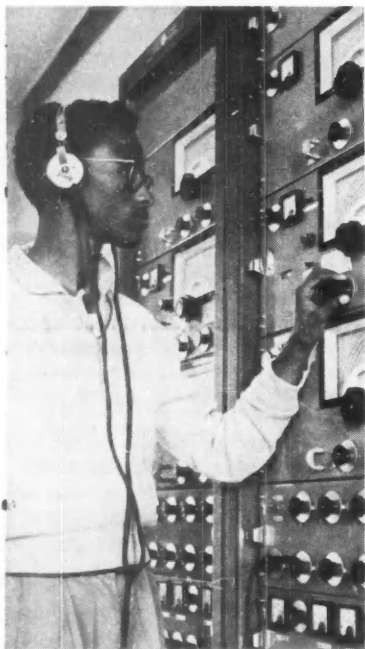
LEAGUE OF NATIONS building in Geneva, Switzerland. As the League's successor, the UN now maintains offices for some of its branches here.



IN BURMA, students gather outside school to fill their cups with milk—a great treat made possible by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). The milk canteens are spread around the world to help better the diet of children at school in needy lands. Mothers also receive milk at welfare clinics sponsored by UN. Technicians are at work in about 90 countries now on long-range projects to improve the health of children. Supplying equipment for hospitals and clinics, and training nurses and child welfare workers are part of the big job of assisting youth.



IN THAILAND at an experimental station for raising fish in ponds. This project is one of many encouraged by UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The overall goal of this agency is to raise food production, wipe out famine, and fight against diseases of plants and animals. UN experts have fought cattle disease in Asia and Africa, carried out seed-improvement programs in Asia, aided India and other nations in reclaiming land for farming, and advised many countries on methods for improving forests so as to make their wood products more valuable.

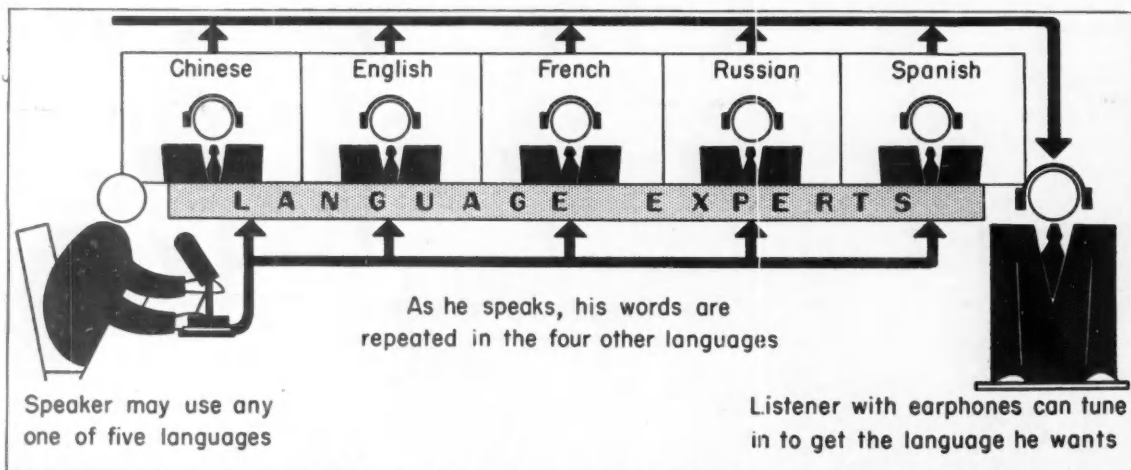


ETHIOPIAN ENGINEER at work in radio station in his homeland. He was trained in a school set up in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital, with advice from technicians of UN's International Telecommunications Union.



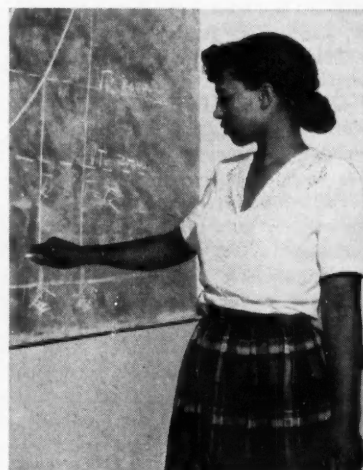
ARAB REFUGEES in Middle East plant seedlings of mimosa tree on sand dunes. UN technicians thought up the idea to make the barren dunes suitable for farming. A quick-growing, bushy tree, the mimosa keeps the sand from shifting so that grasses and other vegetation can take root. The project was begun in 1954. The refugees are from the

part of Palestine that is now Israel. Those shown here are in the Gaza Strip. It was taken by Egypt during the 1948 war with Israel, but has been under supervision of the UN Emergency Force since the Suez Canal crisis of 1956. In all, there are over 1,000,000 Arab refugees dependent on UN help in Gaza, Jordan, and other nearby areas.



YOU'LL BE ABLE TO UNDERSTAND speeches and debates if you visit the UN. The 5 languages shown above are official at New York headquarters. Pick the language you want to hear, set the dial for that tongue, put on earphones, and listen. An interpreter will translate sentence by sentence, sometimes phrase by phrase, and keep abreast

of the speaker. This method saves a great deal of time when an important issue is up for discussion. The old League of Nations used only French and English. After a speaker had concluded his talk, an interpreter read the whole thing in the second language, and the process might take hours. This made quick rebuttals in debates difficult.



STUDENT in science department at Liberia College in Africa. UN educational mission helped to create the department as part of world organization's global drive to spread technical knowledge to underdeveloped lands.

The Story of the Week

Keep the Dimes Coming For Youth of India!

All of us would like to help make the world a better place in which to live, and to keep it permanently peaceful. Too often, though, we doubt that our individual efforts count for much. We think of ourselves as being insignificant in a world that is inhabited by nearly 3 billion people.

Last week we told how each of you, by giving just one dime to India's magazine *Sunshine*, could contribute greatly to the youth of that country and to democratic progress there.

Chester Bowles, former U. S. ambassador to India backs us up on this point by sending the following message to the readers of the *AMERICAN OBSERVER*:

"One of the most effective ways I know for young Americans to help create international understanding is to contribute to the development of *Sunshine*. Many students in India read it each month.

"During my term as ambassador to India, my teen-age children met many young Indians whose friendship they still cherish. More and more we Americans are coming to realize how much we have in common with people of all ages in this remarkable Indian democracy halfway around the world."

Remember these words as you give your dimes for *Sunshine*. If you have not already done so, mail the total contribution from your school—this week—to *Sunshine*, c/o American Observer, 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Columnist Sees Growing Red China-Russia Rift

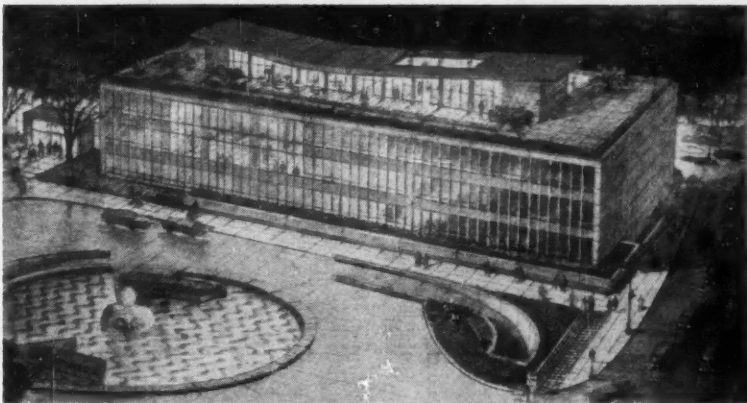
On the surface, everything appears to be cozy in the communist camp. But beneath the surface, there is evidence of serious tensions emerging between the Soviet Union and Red China. This growing rift between the 2 giant communist powers could not be hidden by an outward exchange of friendly words when Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev recently visited Peking's boss, Mao Tse-tung.

Such is the opinion of Roscoe Drummond, well-known news analyst. Mr. Drummond continues as follows:

A major point of difference between the 2 big communist powers concerns nuclear weapons. Again and again, Russia has made it plain that she doesn't want Red China to have atomic and hydrogen bombs, despite Mao's intense desire for such arms. Mr. Khrushchev is believed to have turned down Red Chinese requests for these weapons during his recent Peking visit.

What reasons do the Chinese communists think Russia has for not wanting them to acquire nuclear arms? They probably think Moscow doesn't trust them. Such doubts of trust between the 2 leading Red nations are becoming more and more visible.

Differences between Russia and Red China are also cropping up over dealings with other nations. To further bolster his avowed drive to thaw out the cold war, Khrushchev undoubtedly asked Red China's Mao to reduce tensions in Asia. So far, Mao



DRAWING of new library planned for UN headquarters in New York (see story)

has shown no intention of carrying out Khrushchev's wishes along this line.

The United Nations to Have a Modern Library

A new structure will soon go up near the familiar United Nations buildings at the world organization's headquarters in New York City. It is a library to handle the UN's growing number of volumes on international affairs and a wide variety of other subjects.

The building that now houses United Nations publications is bursting at the seams with some 200,000 books, pamphlets, and other printed materials. These items include the world's most complete library on the old League of Nations and other past efforts at international cooperation.

The new UN library, scheduled to be finished in the fall of 1960, will have enough room to store more than 400,000 volumes of publications. The building will have 3 floors and a penthouse above ground, and another 3 floors below the surface. It will be built with a fund of \$6,200,000 do-

nated by the Ford Foundation.

Special Conference Will Discuss Space

Plans are now under way for a special United Nations-sponsored meeting to discuss the peaceful exploration of space. Russia has called for such a parley, and the United States, Britain, and other nations have agreed to attend.

The Soviet call for the special conference came after Moscow again refused invitations to take part in a UN committee dealing with space matters. The world organization group was established last year for the purpose of discussing global cooperation in space activities. Moscow has boycotted that committee on grounds that it didn't give the communist countries equal representation with the western powers.

American Students Get a Look at Cuba

Not long ago, 200 American students returned from a one-week tour of Cuba. The young people, most of

whom are attending American colleges, were invited to the Caribbean island nation by the government of President Fidel Castro. Cuba picked up the expense tabs for all but a few of the students who paid their own bills.

Here, in brief, are some comments made by the U. S. visitors to that land:

"President Castro is highly popular among his people, and could easily win if an election contest were held today. In fact, the support of Castro amounts to adoration of the bearded leader by his people.

"As a general rule, American newspapers appear to be reporting conditions in that land accurately, though they seem to have overemphasized the role played by communists in the Castro government."

Certain of the students felt that their freedom to investigate conditions in Cuba was somewhat restricted by their guides. Others said their hosts protested so strongly against charges that there is communist influence within the Castro government that there "must be something to these accusations."

Most students concluded their comments with this statement: "One week is not enough time to make an honest appraisal of the situation in Cuba today."

Sidelights on World Organization

The UN is spending about \$243,200,000 during 1959. This figure includes operating expenses as well as money that goes for child welfare, health, and all other UN activities. Uncle Sam's share is \$107,842,566. Our payment amounts to about 61 cents for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

The global organization has its own post office and issues its own stamps. The stamps can be put on letters mailed at the world body's headquarters. But most of the UN stamps, rather than being used for mailing purposes, are bought and saved by collectors.

An old New York public school is serving as quarters for the United Nations International School. Students are children of employees and UN delegates. The school hopes to have a new building of its own within about 2 years.

At present, 38 women from 32 nations are included among representatives to the UN General Assembly. Of this number, 17 are full delegates. The others substitute for regular representatives when they are absent from Assembly meetings.

Many of the women representatives hold positions in their governments at home. One is Mrs. Golda Meir, the Foreign Minister of Israel. Another is Princess Pingpeang of Thailand, who directs education in her country. Some others hold cabinet posts or serve in their nation's legislatures.

America's delegation to the world body is headed by Henry Cabot Lodge. Other full delegates this year are James Fulton, Republican member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Pennsylvania; Democratic Representative Clement Zablocki of Wis-

(Concluded on page 8)

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Then there's the rich Texan who never files an income tax return. He simply writes to the Treasury and asks, "How much do you need this year?"

Father: Danny, why did you kick your little friend?
Danny: I wanted him to go home.
Father: Why didn't you ask him to leave?
Danny: That wouldn't be polite.

Freshman Frank: This school must be haunted.
Senior Sam: What do you mean?
Frank: Well, they're always talking about the school spirit.

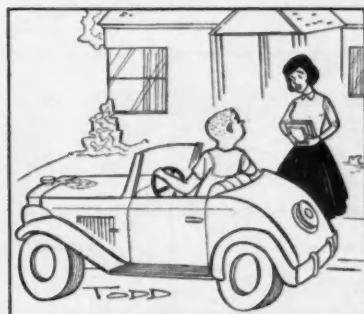
A man was driving through the country when suddenly his motor stopped. He got out of the car and raised the hood to see if he could locate the trouble. All at once a voice behind him said, "The trouble is in the carburetor."

Quickly he turned around in surprise, but saw only an old horse standing on the other side of the fence watching him. Hardly daring to believe his ears, he asked, "Did you say something?"
"Yes, I said you'd better check the carburetor," replied the horse.
Rushing down the road to the nearest farmhouse, the man excitedly related his experience to the old farmer who answered the door. "Was it an old bay horse with one flop ear?" asked the farmer.
"Yes, yes, that's the one!"

"Well, don't pay any attention to him," the farmer scoffed. "He doesn't know anything about automobiles."

Young lady: What made you decide to become a parachute jumper?
Young man: A plane with 3 dead engines.

"Why do you think he is stupid?"
"Well, there's a poster down at the post office that says 'Man Wanted for robbery in New York.' And he applied for the job."



"It's not that I don't want to go out tonight, Bill—it's just that you still owe me \$3 you borrowed on our last date."

The Story of the Week

(Concluded from page 7)

consin; former Assistant Secretary of State Walter Robertson; George Meany, president of AFL-CIO.

Alternate delegates include Virgil Hancher, president of State University of Iowa; Charles Anderson, Jr., lawyer from Kentucky; Erle Cocke, airlines president from Georgia; Mrs. Oswald Lord from New York, a member of our UN delegation since 1953; Harold Riegelman, New York lawyer.

"Power Among Men" Is A Special UN Film

Americans will soon have an opportunity to see the United Nations' prize-winning movie, "Power Among Men." The film will have its premiere in Boston, Massachusetts, during United Nations Week. Later, it will be available for showing in theaters across the nation.

Man's ability to triumph over the forces which seek to destroy him is the theme of "Power Among Men." The movie—divided into 4 episodes—was filmed in Italy, Haiti, Canada, and Norway.

"Power Among Men" is the first feature-length film ever made by the UN. It probably will be available to schools and other groups after it has been shown commercially.

Britain's Tories Look Ahead After Victory

Later this month, Britain's Queen Elizabeth II or her representative will formally open a new session of Parliament. There will be some changes in that body when the British lawmakers resume their regular meetings.

As a result of national elections held less than 2 weeks ago, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's Conservatives (Tories) will have better than a 100-seat majority over the opposition Labor Party in the House of Commons. Before the balloting, the Tories had a margin of only 53 seats over Laborites in that body.

The latest Conservative victory is that party's third successive win at the polls. It has been in power ever since it toppled a Labor government in 1951. As in past years, at least three-fourths of eligible British voters went to the polls to elect legislators in this month's contest. That compares with an average turnout of from 50 to 60% of eligible voters in our national elections.

Report on Events Here And Around the Globe

The United Arab Republic and Red China are drifting farther and farther apart. The 2 nations, once fairly good friends, are now barely on speaking terms. In fact, Cairo is planning to curtail Red Chinese diplomatic and news-gathering activities in the UAR.

The Red Chinese-UAR rift came to a head not long ago when Peking welcomed Khaled Bakdash, an exiled communist leader who was once accused of trying to foment a revolution in Syria. (Syria together with Egypt make up the UAR.) At Red China's 10th anniversary celebration as a communist land earlier this month, Peking praised Bakdash and

gave him an opportunity to make a speech in which he bitterly denounced the UAR.

The Voice of America says that many of its broadcasts to Russia and its satellites continue to get through without jamming by Moscow. The Reds first eased up on their interference with our broadcasts behind the Iron Curtain when the "Voice" reported on Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's September visit to America.

Seven Latin American lands are now studying plans under which they can trade goods among themselves without tariff payments or other similar restrictions. The countries involved are Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. Representatives of the 7 nations tentatively agreed to such a free-trade plan at a meeting held earlier this month at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Hopes for Early End To Industrial Disputes

Last week the federal government was still seeking solutions to the big labor-management disputes in steel and on the water front. President Eisenhower invoked the Taft-Hartley labor law in order to get the dock workers back on the job while seeking a long-range settlement of the controversy. Under this law, the Chief Executive can ask the courts to order striking workers in nationally important industries to return to their jobs for an 80-day period.

The White House has also taken steps to end the 3-month-old steel strike by using the Taft-Hartley back-to-work order if necessary. As we go to press, a Presidential fact-finding board is making a last-minute effort to settle the dispute without the use of the 80-day court order if possible. The steel conflict may be settled before this paper reaches its readers.

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) new work-saving machinery, and its effect on labor-management relations; (2) Red China.



TIRED OF WALKING, Louis Richards of Chicago built this scooter. It has an 18-inch-long platform, and is wide enough for both feet. Power is supplied by a 1½ horsepower engine from an aircraft model, which yields a 12-mile-an-hour speed. The weight is 12 pounds, and the scooter can be collapsed into a canvas carrying-bag.

Language Experts

(Concluded from page 5)

people and places. But the exacting duties of interpreting or translating can be wearing on your nerves unless you are especially well suited by temperament for this work.

Earnings. As a language teacher, you are likely to receive between \$3,500 and \$8,000 a year. Interpreters and translators employed by the UN or the federal government have incomes of from \$3,600 to more than \$10,000 annually.

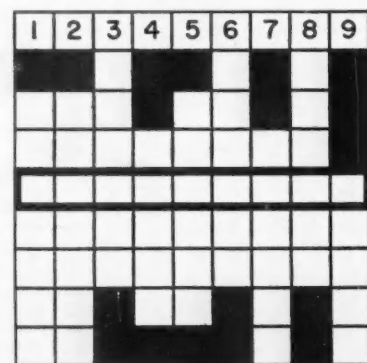
More information. To find out about qualifications needed for positions as translators and interpreters with the federal government (they are about the same for the UN), write to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Also talk with your school's language teachers.

—By ANTON BERLE

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell name of Asian country which won independence with UN help.

1. _____ is one of the 5 languages into which all United Nations speeches are translated.



2. Russia disregarded UN protests in forcing _____ to remain under communist rule.

3. This nation, with British help, was able to keep its government during the 1958 Mideast crisis.

4. Chief U. S. delegate to UN (last name).

5. UN's predecessor, the League of Nations, had headquarters in this European city.

6. U. S. aid helped save this land from communist rebels during the period from 1946-1949.

7. The only nation not permitted to use the Suez Canal is _____.

8. Another name for members of the Conservative Party in Great Britain.

9. Capital of Ghana.

Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Vigilante. VERTICAL: 1. Nashville; 2. Heritage; 3. Rangoon; 4. India; 5. pillory; 6. craters; 7. ten; 8. taxes; 9. curfews.

News Quiz

United Nations

1. How many countries belong to the United Nations? How does this figure compare with the membership in 1945?

2. What are the latest developments on disarmament within the UN?

3. Why does the Algerian problem seem less likely to be a big issue before the General Assembly than it did early in September?

4. What problems concern the United Nations in the Far East?

5. List 2 Mideast issues before the UN this fall.

6. Briefly tell how the UN met its first big test—in Iran.

7. What steps did the UN take with respect to Indonesia's drive for independence?

8. Tell the story of the actions taken to defend South Korea.

9. Summarize Mideast troubles that have involved the UN.

10. Give arguments used by people who are discouraged over the record of the UN, and arguments used by those who feel that the world organization shows promise.

11. Describe the General Assembly. What are its duties and powers?

12. Give the main reason why the Security Council hasn't been able to carry out its work successfully.

13. Tell briefly about the activities of the World Health Organization, and of the World Bank. To what major UN branch are they linked?

14. Describe the main purposes of the Trusteeship Council, the World Court, and the UN Secretariat.

15. What are some of the main reasons the League failed to prevent war?

16. Identify Victor Andrés Belaúnde, Dag Hammarskjöld, Sir Pierson Dixon, and Arkady Sobolev.

Discussion

1. What do you consider to be the most urgent problem now confronting the United Nations? Why?

2. What do you think has been the UN's greatest achievement? Its most serious failure? Explain your views.

3. In your opinion, how has membership in the United Nations affected the position of the United States in world affairs?

4. What changes, if any, do you think should be made in the organization and structure of the United Nations? Explain fully.

Miscellaneous

1. About how much does it cost each American man, woman, and child to support the UN's activities?

2. What recent incident helped strain Red Chinese-United Arab Republic relations?

3. Why did 7 Latin American lands recently meet in Montevideo, Uruguay?

4. What did American students learn while on a special trip to Cuba recently?

5. Discuss Roscoe Drummond's views on Soviet-Red Chinese relations. Do you agree or disagree with him and why?

References

United Nations Review, September. This issue has several articles of current interest regarding the UN.

"What Future for the United Nations?" by Lester B. Pearson, New York Times Magazine, September 27.

Pronunciations

Arkady Sobolev—är-kuh-dě' sō-bōl-yěf'

Armand Béard—är-mān bā-rār

Chiang Kai-shek—jyāng kī-shěk

Dag Hammarskjöld—däg ham'mar-shuld'

Fidel Castro—fē-děl' cās-trō

Guillaume Georges-Picot—gē-yōm zhawrz'h'pē-kō'

Khaled Bakdash—kā-lēd' bāk'dāsh

Nikita Khrushchev—nyī-kē'tuh krōosh-chawf

